

SPORTS

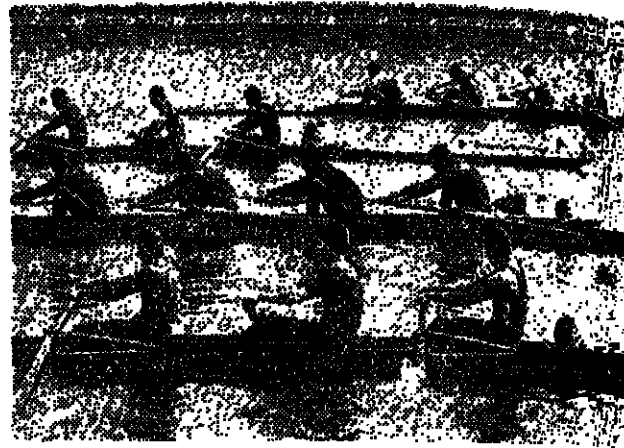


The various mass sporting events to be held in Moscow on May 2 will open up the summer sporting season, whose highlight is the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations.

The first contests in different sports now being held in the 1980 Moscow Olympic facilities, which will host the tournament, will help Moscow sports men to better prepare for the Tootnaa must as well as to check out condition at the facilities.

The 1980 Olympic sports complex was the venue for a Moscow wide cross country run for prizes presented by "Pravda" and "Moskovskaya Pravda" (left photo), while the first nationwide rowing contest was held at the Krylat'skoye Olympic Canal.

Photos by Sergei Proskov



A competition without outsiders

A competition lasting many tournaments and lacking outsiders, is how international Grandmaster Yevgeny Vasukov replied to my question: What is special about the current national chess championship in Moscow?

After 14 rounds, even debutant masters Vladimir Malanynk and Zorab Arzoparashvili, two of the few masters among a predominantly Grandmaster field, totalled an excellent 6 and 5.5 points, ahead of international Master Konstantin Lerner and even world junior titleholder Artur Yusupov and Alexander Relyavsky (the latter only

recently competed in the world challenger series).

Leader Anatoly Karpov, world champion, has 8.5 points, followed by Lev Polugayevsky with 7.5, but the former has only two games left to play while the latter has three.

In the two continuing world challenger semifinals at Alicante, Spain, Zoltan Ribli of Hungary, leads Eugene Torre of the Philippines 4.5-3.5 after their eighth game ended in a tie, and Naum Alexandrov of the USSR leads Tatjana Lemachko of Switzerland.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

World champions up to the mark

In Los Angeles a visiting Soviet men's gymnastics team prevailed over their hosts 293.00-293.00, while the Soviet women won 194.15-192.45.

Absolute world titlist Yuri Korolyov, 20, of the USSR, shared the all-around title with American Peter Widmer at 59.95 points each. Dmitry Bilezhev, 16, from Moscow, was second, only 0.05 points behind, and Stepan Martinkiv, also of the USSR, totalled 58.85 to come third.

In the women's events, Albtina Shishova of the USSR was the top all-rounder at 39.10, followed by teammate Olga Mostepanova, with 38.95. Top US gymnast Michel Dussere totalled 38.70 to share third place with Alla Mysenk of the USSR.

The local press points out that despite its markedly upgraded standards, the US side still had a very hard time competing with the formidable Soviet world champions, who were up to the mark again.

Holland wins

Holland defeated Canada 4-2 in the finals of the women's world field hockey championship in Kuala Lumpur, and Australia came third. The USSR ended up in 10th place.

To Europe for experience

The Brazilian women's basketball team have set out on a European tour, during which they will play France, Belgium, Holland, Bulgaria, and Poland. According to their coach, Anto-

VICTORY

AFTER 48 YEARS

The Rome Roma basketball club have won the Italian basketball championship. The last time they won the title was 48 years ago.



Viktor KAPITONOV'S OPINION

With just a few days left before the 36th Peace Race, starting from Warsaw on May 8, USSR head coach Viktor Kapitonov, Olympic winner, who entered the race eight times and more than ten times headed the Soviet team, told newsmen it was no great secret that the main contenders for the title were the GDR, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. I was much impressed with the preparations by last year's winner, the GDR, who won the team title in a recent race across the Lower Saxony, and did well in the group race formula

and individual start time trials, which are increasingly featured in many day races. It was in them that last year's race winner Olaf Ludwig made his best showing — and he hasn't yet reached top shape.

According to Kapitonov, all of his squad's 12 candidates are in good shape, as shown by national competition and races in West Germany, France, and Czechoslovakia. The six race entrants will be named shortly before the race gets under way, he stressed.

Yuri KHIROMOV



West German Gummerebach, from Dortmund, defeated the USSR Central Army Club 19-18 in the first European Winners Cup final handball game in Moscow, with the return bout due on May 1, in Dortmund.

Photo by Vitaly Blagoderov

FINALS AHEAD

As the European cup competitions are drawing to a close, Juventus (Italy), which won six world championships, and Hamburg (West Germany) will club in the Winners Cup final in the semifinals the Italian 2-minuted Widesw (Poland) and the West Germans put on last year's Spanish champions Real Sociedad. Both clubs have a taste of winning the cup.

In the Cup Helder Cup Scotland's Aberdeen has practically sewn up a final by licking Belgium's Waters 3-1, in first-leg semifinals action, and though going down 1-0 in the second leg they have moved up on away goals in the final. Aberdeen will face Madrid Real who put out its trials in Austria.

In the UEFA Cup, Portugal's Benfica made the final at away goal against Rousset Universitaires. The first leg match in Lisbon was a goalless draw and the second-leg game in Kralovo was a 1-1 tie. Benfica's present coach, Sven Eriksson, led Sweden's Goteborg to last year's UEFA trophy. Benfica's final opposition is Belgium's Anderlecht, who disposed of Czechoslovakia's Bohemians.

All three finals will be played this May.

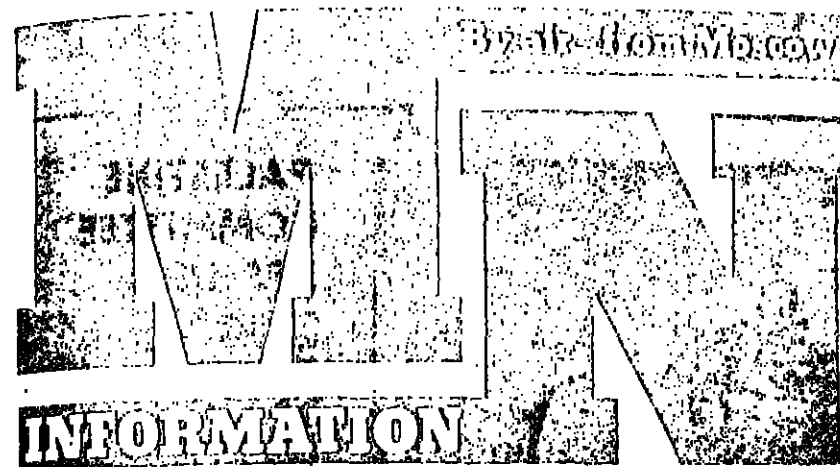
Vladimir McMillan

UNDERWATER SWIMMING

Five new world records were set in the national underwater speed swimming cup competitions just ended in the town of Pskalevo in Leningrad Region.

18-year-old Yelena Otkhayskaya bettered her 100 m 200 m record of 44.8 sec by clocking 41.5 sec. In stroke swimming, Viktor Shevchov clocked 4:22.8 sec in the 800 m and Natalya Maryanova improved her 30 m diving record of 1:22.2 sec by 0.3 sec, while Sergei Tishchenko won 500 m by 20.4 sec.

Photo by Vitaly Blagoderov



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POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered the results of the All-Union Communist Subbotnik of April 16, 1983.

The Politbureau heard reports from Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Ivan Arkhipov, and from Ministers of the Light and of the Food Industries of the USSR, Nikolai Tarasov and Volodimir Lejns on the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers of the USSR decisions relating to the expansion in consumer goods production. In the decision adopted on this matter complementary measures are outlined for the improvement of the provision of goods to the population in 1983-85.

The Politbureau also heard a report from Ziya Nuriyev, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the spring agricultural work now under way in most regions of this country.

The Politbureau supported the suggestions from the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions which were jointly worked out with the participation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR, for building a new resort zone of national importance on the west coast of the Caspian Sea during the next five-year plan period.

A number of other matters were discussed at the meeting.

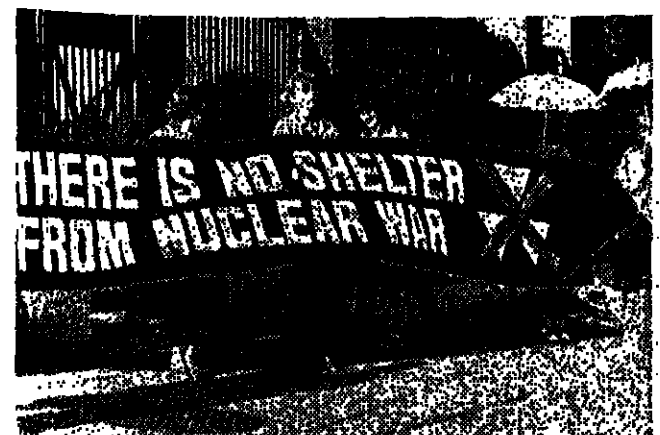
THE USSR GOVERNMENT'S MESSAGE

It is a principled policy of our state to give every backing and assistance to African countries in their struggle to overcome economic backwardness. In the future, we intend to continue to expand mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation, as well as trade, economic, scientific and technical links with those emergent countries in Africa interested in such links.

This is part of the message contained in a telegram which the USSR Council of Ministers sent to the 18th meeting of the

UN Economic Commission for Africa, now taking place in Ethiopia.

We welcome the active way, it is said in the telegram, the young African states work for peace, for having Africa made a nuclear-free zone, and the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean turned into zones of peace, as well as their active efforts to obtain the speedy and complete elimination of remaining pockets of colonialism and racism in Africa.



A demonstration has taken place in Washington protesting at the dangerous militaristic policy of the Reagan administration. Top demonstrators picket the NATO plans to station new American missiles in Europe.

Bottom: a 20-thousand-strong youth demonstration has been staged in West Berlin for peace, in defence of social rights and against the NATO plans to station new American missiles in Europe.

COSPAS-SARSAT SYSTEM SAVES LIVES

A pilot injured in a glider crash on April 25, 140 kilometers from Vienna, was saved by the Soviet satellite used by the COSPAS-SARSAT international space system for locating ships and planes in distress.

The satellite picked up a SOS from the glider's radio and passed it on to a Yugoslav radio station near the French national space research center. This is the first time that the COSPAS-SARSAT system has saved a life.



Moscow on the eve of May Day: the Central Telegraph building in Gorky Street. Photo by Boris Rautman

Yuri ANDROPOV:

The arms race must not spill over into space

TO AMERICAN SCIENTISTS

We have arrived at a crucial moment; either the interested states will immediately sit down at the negotiating table and set about agreeing on a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any type in outer space, or the arms race will spill over into outer space.

This was declared by Yuri Andropov in his reply to a telegram, addressed to the Soviet leader, containing an appeal from a group of American scientists and public leaders calling for the banning of weapons from space.

Among the signatories of the telegram are Richard Garwin of the Watson Research Centre; Carl Sagan, of the Laboratory for Planetary Studies, Cornell University; Nobel Prize winners Hans Bethe and Isidor Rabi; Christiaan Kraft, former Director of the Johnson Space Center; Leo Dabridge, Honorary President of California Institute of Technology; Professors Wolfgang Panofsky, George Ruthjans, and Herbert York; former National Security Agency Director and retired Admiral Noel Gayler; Vice-Admiral John Lee and a number of others.

As you will know, the Soviet Union has proposed that a treaty be concluded to ban weapons of any type from space. Yuri Andropov continued. We presented a draft of this treaty to the United Nations in August 1981. Unfortunately, work on the draft of such a treaty in the

(Continued on page 2)

Nehru Prize award-winners

A number of Soviet citizens and theatre company have been awarded the Nehru Prize this year for their contribution to the development and strengthening of friendship and scientific and cultural cooperation between the USSR and India.

Among those thus honoured are the Soviet Minister Nikolai Gaidin, Chairman of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society; the society's Vice-Chairman, Rostislav Ushakov; D. Se. (History), Muhammed Asimov, President of the Tajik Academy of Sciences; Assistant Professor at the Institute of International Relations, member of the society's Executive Committee, Lidya Kibrik; and the entire company of the Central Children's Theatre in Moscow.

On April 28, the awards were presented at a ceremony in Moscow. The new winners were warmly congratulated by Zinaida Kruglova, Chairman of the Soviet side of the Jawaharlal Nehru Prize Committee, and the Indian Ambassador in Moscow, V. K. Ahuja.

Tatyana BOGOSLOVSKAYA



These award-winners from a youth club are staging a Byelorussian choral song at the spring festival, which was held in the Byelorussian capital of Minsk. The festival was attended by hundreds of citizens of Minsk and their guests who had gathered to hear folk songs, but to take part in folk and round dances, play games, and watch ancient folk rituals.



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OPEN LETTER
TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

New York. The Reagan administration's actions in backing the counter-revolutionaries who infiltrated into Nicaragua from neighbouring Honduras, create a serious danger to stability and peace in Central America. Thus reads an open letter sent to the American people by representatives of Nicaraguan political parties and mass organizations and circulated here by the UN Nicaraguan mission.

Washington. It is stressed in the document, rejects the Nicaraguan offer to negotiate and continues its policy of military interference into the affairs of

the countries in the region. It is claimed that Nicaragua threatens the United States — this, of course, is just a pretext. The US administration misleads ordinary Americans. It conceals the fact that Nicaragua is a member of the non-alignment movement and has no military alliance with any state. It is quite obvious to all that the threat to the stability and security in the region comes not from the people of the country who are engaged in peaceful creative work, but from the irresponsible policy pursued by the Reagan administration.

Vietnamese troops to withdraw from Kampuchea

Hanoi. The Viet Nam News Agency has reported that as of May 2, 1983, another contingent of the Vietnamese voluntary forces will start to withdraw from Kampuchea. The Kyulong corps will be withdrawn from PRK territory back to its motherland. This Vietnamese People's Army corps includes an infantry division, as well as 6 brigades and regiments.

The withdrawal is in accordance with the PRK and SRV declaration, adopted at the Indochina summit conference in Vietnam last February and with the decision of the Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Phnom Penh, this April, in which the PRK, the SRV and the LPDR participated. The withdrawal will be completed before the end of May.

Poland's note to the USA

Warsaw. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland has sent a note to the American Embassy in Warsaw protesting at the anti-Polish broadcasts of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe stations.

According to the PAP news agency, the note expresses profound indignation over the provocative broadcasts in Polish aimed at destabilizing the situa-

tion in the country and at inciting social conflict and open calling for street disorders. The American Embassy attached to the US Embassy, the note states, engages in inadmissible activities misusing the goodwill of the Polish People's Republic. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs therefore demands that these activities be immediately stopped.

ICELAND'S GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

Reykjavik. Iceland's Prime Minister Gunnar Thorodden has announced the resignation of his coalition government following the February 23 early parliamentary elections in which all the three ruling coalition parties — the Progressive Party, the People's Alliance and the Indepen-

dence Party — failed to get a majority. The decision to dissolve parliament and hold early elections was taken in early March owing to sharp differences between the parties on how to end the economic crisis which has been raging in the country for several years now.



I can't understand why the Arabs dislike this negotiating table. Drawing by Nikolai Shcherbakov

Yuri ANDROPOV: The arms race must not spill over into space

(Continued from page 1) Disarmament Committee has not in fact started because of the position taken by the United States and a number of NATO countries. What is more, recent events have shown that the use of military technologies in space is being given increasing prominence in American strategic

plans, including in plans announced by the United States' leaders. Yuri Andropov assured the American scientists and public that the Soviet Union would do its utmost to put an end to the sinister plans for spreading the arms race to outer space.

AMERICAN SCIENTISTS ELECTED MEMBERS OF USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Washington. At the Soviet Embassy here a ceremony has been held at which three American scientists were presented with honorary diplomas of the newly elected foreign members of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The three men are members of the US National Academy of

Sciences: physicist John Bardeen, Professor of the University of Illinois, biochemist Emil Smith, Professor of the University of California, and geographer Gilbert White, Professor of the University of Colorado. The diplomas were presented by the Soviet Ambassador, A. Dobrynin.

Andreas PAPANDREOU: to continue talks is pointless

Athens. Talks on the future of the American bases in Greece have been suspended at the initiative of the Greek government. Speaking on national TV, Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreu emphasized they would be continued unless agreement was reached on two "cri-

tical issues", referring to the expiration of a new agreement and to the American pledge to maintain a balance of power in the region. Papandreu further said that since the United States was reluctant to comply with these terms, it was pointless to continue the talks.

PALESTINE COMMITTEE SET UP

Moscow. It has been decided by the UN General Assembly that a Conference on Palestine will be held in August this year in Paris.

In accordance with the Assembly's recommendation, a coordination committee has been set up in this country to prepare for the conference.

The committee is chaired by V. Vinogradov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, and among its members are representatives from the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Soviet Peace Committee, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Soviet Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine as well as the Institute of Oriental Studies and the Institute of State and Law, both part of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

FACTS and EVENTS

① Sold Game-83 is the code name of a novel and air force exercise which NATO has launched in the Southern Baltic.

② A third large contingent of American weapons was brought by sea to Thailand on April 20, say spokesmen for the US Embassy in Bangkok. Still a consignment of 155 mm long-range howitzers, complete with ammunition and Red Eye missiles had been air-lifted from the United States for use by the Thai Armed Forces.

LOBBYISTS AND CONGRESSMEN

Washington. The committees for political action, or lobby groups, an overwhelming majority of which represent the interests of American corporations, had a substantial influence on the results of the mid-term elections for Congress and for local governments in 1982.

During the election campaign the 3,727 committees in existence raked in 200 million dollars to promote their candidates and oppose their rivals. These right-wing groups received the largest sums of money. That the National Conservative Political Action Committee, for example, gathered ten million dollars.

SPANISH TRIBUNAL EXTENDS PRISON SENTENCES

Madrid. The Supreme Tribunal in Spain has extended the prison sentences imposed on its group of conspirators who attempted a coup d'état in February, 1981. It arrived at its decision after examining appeals filed by the prosecution and the conspirators' lawyers against the sentences pronounced at a military tribunal last summer.

The prison sentences of General Alfonso Armada, former Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, were increased from 8 to 10 years — the maximum term — as the longtime leader of the plot by the Attorney General. The Tribunal also ordered that the conspirators be barred from holding any office or position in the armed forces, and that they be barred from any service following their release.

HOSTILE CAMPAIGN CONDEMNED

Paris. The National Committee of the France-USSR Society has denounced the "campaign of innuendoes and unfriendliness launched by several organs of the press, radio and TV" in connection with the French authorities' decision to expell a group of Soviet citizens. This hostile campaign, it is noted in the society's statement, harms cooperation between the peoples of France and the USSR.

The society, it is said in the document, will continue to work to promote cooperation, both at government level and between the two peoples of our countries. The national committee urged its members to close their ranks and promote multilateral activities. Our society, reads the statement, attached a lot of significance to encouraging initiatives for strengthening understanding between the French and Soviet peoples.

FACTS and EVENTS

③ The scientists of the world can and must make their contribution to the struggle to curb the nuclear race, prevent thermonuclear holocaust, and save the human civilisation, said T. Canellis, Secretary-General of the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences.

④ The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has expressed its backing for the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan fighting for independence and sovereignty and for more profound revolutionary reforms, says a statement distributed in Cairo on behalf of the organization's permanent secretariat to mark the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

ALI AGCA LIED

Rome. The allegations made by the Turkish terrorist Ali Agca serving a prison sentence for his attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II which led to the arrest of the Bulgarian citizen, Sergei Antonov, are a pack of lies. This is the conclusion which is being arrived at by officers investigating the affair, the Italian newspaper "La Repubblica" reports.

Among other things, the terrorist lied when he said that on the eve of the attempt he had discussed details of the "operation" with S. Antonov. In the latter's flat in Rome, much of what Agca has reported about this meeting is false. Thus it is not true that the meeting was attended by Antonov's wife, for it has been proved that she was not in Italy at the time. This is confirmed by customs officials and border guard authorities. From this it follows, writes the paper, that Agca lied and, consequently all his accusations are groundless.

ATROCITIES IN CHILE

Buenos Aires. According to a report circulated in Santiago by the Chilean human rights commission, 553 people were killed in the country in the first quarter of this year for political reasons, and a total of 374 people were arrested this past March while attending rallies in the capital and several other cities protesting against the government's anti-popular policies.

The Pinochet dictatorship, it is having increasing resort to the practice of exiling its dissidents to far-off places. Recently another 34 people were shipped to the Pangua concentration camp in a practically uninhabited



For two days, American military helicopters searched for four members of the anti-nuclear movement who had hidden themselves in the nuclear testing range in the Nevada State. They were two Americans, a Briton, and a West German, members of the environmentalist "green" movement. The four took their action to attract world attention yet again to the danger of underground nuclear tests being continued in the United States.

The demonstrators (photo) were detained.

ROBOT TO CARRY YOUR LUGGAGE

An American company has tested an experimental model of a robot porter. During a test, the powerful and adroit robot can climb a small embankment maintaining its balance. Fitted with additional attachments, it can carry cargoes weighing up to 450 kilograms to places inaccessible to other vehicles.

SOLAR-POWERED TELEPHONE FOR MOUNTAINS

AEG-Telefunken has come out with new portable solar batteries for a radio-telephone, which has been successfully tested in mountainous conditions. The firm's engineers, however, decided to try out their invention in extreme conditions. They therefore asked an international expedition of mountain-climbers going to India to take a number

of the transceivers with them. The climbers were to scale the 8,611-metre peak of Chogori, the second tallest mountain in the world which towers above the Karakorum mountain system. When they reached the summit, the climbers were able to contact their comrades in the camp below one hundred kilometres away. Their radio-telephone, which transmitted the voices perfectly well, was powered by a lighter version of the original solar battery.

SCARECROW WITH A DIFFERENCE

An original device to scare off birds rearing orchards has been thought up by Kiseki Akiyama and Yasuo Umemura of the Tokyo Institute of Agricultural Research. On their experimental farm, they have installed a piece of canvas depicting hawk's eyes, and this, they claim, has greatly reduced the losses inflicted by the birds.

The 'lost world' of Maya

Another trace has been found of the old Maya culture in the north Guatemalan jungle. It is a town of 37 large stone structures, including pyramids, palaces, sanctuaries, huge terraces and altars, etc. Scientists think this "lost world", which has been hidden in the jungle for 2,000 years, can be ranked among the most important relics of Maya culture like the town of Tikal.

The town is encircled by a fairly well-preserved high black wall, and the archaeologists found tools, household utensils,

weapons and children's toys made of stone. There is much evidence for instance the design and architectural features of the pyramids, that the newly discovered town is older than Tikal.

Archaeologists and other scientists are very interested in a sanctuary, which proves the high skills of Maya builders. According to the Polish newspaper "Dziennik Łódzki" many statues and sculptures were also found in the town.

OF INTEREST

Travel free for good services

For two years, the management of the American Navy has been receiving letters from the passengers stating a reward on their long distance flights for his excellent service. However, the man's name could not be found anywhere on the airline's registers. At last, the management decided that it was a mistake. Yet, the grateful letters could not be put in an investigation was set. The man was found, it was revealed, was a pilot who had just finished his flight, he was dressed as a steward, he had

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ANOTHER BIG LIE

To disarm, one needs to disarm, is what NATO propaganda has long been dining into the heads of the West Europeans, stresses PRAVDA's political analyst Vasvoled Ovchinnikov — and the same sort of message is now being prepared for Japan — also consumption, with more falsehoods being added in the process. One indication of this is the following "statement" by the Japanese Kyodo Tsushin news agency: the Soviet Union has stepped up its criticism of militaristic trends in Japan only to justify the deployment of its nuclear missiles in Asia. Clearly, there is not a grain of truth to this allegation — which is but a cynical effort to trick the public into reconciling itself to the emergence in their land of nuclear weapons contrary to the government's firm undertaking neither to produce nor to acquire nor to import them, Ovchinnikov points out.

Expressing certain "misgivings" about Soviet intentions, for over two years Tokyo has failed to reply to the Soviet proposal for confidence-building measures acceptable to both countries. The 26th Congress of the CPSU voiced Soviet readiness to hold concrete talks with all interested countries on confidence-building measures in the Far East, Ovchinnikov emphasizes.

BEHIND THE SCREEN OF POLITICAL DEMAGOGUERY

Exposing in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA the myth of the "Soviet threat" to the West now being bandied about by Washington to justify its own militaristic line, Army General A. Yeflyev emphasizes that the powerful and steady anti-Soviet brainwashing of the people in the West has caused some to believe in the Soviet Union's evil designs. According to the Western press, it is due to Soviet intransigence and unwillingness that the many rounds of the Soviet-American arms limitation talks have been dragging on without success. Naturally, it chooses to keep silent about the fact that it was the United States which failed the ratification of the SALT-2 Treaty and put in deep freeze the implementation of several joint accords in this area. "Soviet plays" are also said to explain all world tension and flare-ups, and they are utilized to justify the use of American armed forces outside the United States proper, and the accelerated military preparations, General Yeflyev points out.

HOPES FOR PEACE

Throughout our history we have never fought a war with the United States, says writer Vitaly Korotich in the LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA newspaper. Nevertheless, most of the undeclared wars fought against us in this century have been led by the United States. Spying is hardly the time to remember this, and I would not have brought up the subject, had not the coming month of May been the month of our common victory, the only example this century of our cooperation with the United States, an example which is no less instructive and encouraging than the experience of our contributions.

After the joint victory people hoped for a lasting and strong peace. There was also fear of war and this fear remains common and bitter, and to a great extent, originates from an examination of present American policies. On the eve of Victory Day I remind you as well as myself of this.

ON THE FRENCH INDEPENDENT DETERRENT

The Soviet proposal that all medium-range class nuclear forces in Europe should be taken into account during negotiations, including the British and the French weapons, has not been to the liking of some people in the West, to put it mildly, writes Yu. Pavlov in IZVESTIA.

In Paris, they have again begun talking about the special independent and purely national character of the French nuclear forces. If one were to suggest to the French generals or political leaders that the French missiles on the Athlon Plateau were targeted at Bonn, Cologne, London or Genoa, they would regard the idea as indecent. However, they consider quite decent all discussion in the French press that these missiles hit Kiev and Minsk, and that, judging from all evidence, it is exactly these targets which have been keyed into the electronic guidance systems of the French missiles. No one contradicts such statements. For some reason or another, the fact that the French medium-range missiles, deployed in South Eastern France, are not needed against neighbouring countries, is left out of account. With their range, they are obviously meant to hit at other targets.

VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABTSEV

What is to be expected from Shultz' Middle East trip

One becomes quite concerned about the current Middle East tour of US Secretary of State George Shultz — a year ago his predecessor, Alexander Haig, who also visited that region, sought to force on some Arab nations a formula for strategic cooperation with the United States and Israel, but as is known, those attempts were doomed to failure. Only several weeks after his tour Israel attacked Lebanon.

Could something of the kind now happen this time to the next neighbour — Syria, is what political observers of the area are now racking their brains about — and with sufficient reason.

Sitting out on his present tour, Shultz charged that the "Reagan plan" was allegedly still "alive", despite the Arab long-standing claims to the contrary — the latter took objection to a plan which primarily defended Israel's expansion and

fully denied the Palestinians their inalienable right to independent statehood. The American plan was also objected to by Tel Aviv but for quite different reasons — the Begin cabinet decided to cash in on the occupation of Lebanon to get maximum political concessions from it and to speed up the settlement of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, while the Americans looked on.

Meanwhile Washington claims that the goal of the Shultz trip is to ensure "mutual understanding" between Israel and Tel Aviv at the Lebanese-Israeli-American talks, which have now run for nearly four months. What that means in fact is an attempt to bring more pressure to bear on Lebanon. Tel Aviv has openly warned that it is not going to renounce its claims to Lebanon, and Shultz has thus to force Beirut into accepting Israeli control of its southern regions. Understandably enough, the Is-



What with the White House's position vis-a-vis the Arabs, it is obvious that Shultz' visit aims least at defending Lebanon's national interests; on the contrary, it should be seen as a warning to Lebanon and to other Arab countries of the consequences which might ensue unless the Israeli capitulatory terms are accepted.

The strengthening of the Israeli position in the Middle East means with American strategic goals, enabling Washington to obtain a firm foothold in the area before proceeding to develop the Pakistani beachhead in real earnest. For the Reagan administration, the approach to Islamabad is the same as to Tel Aviv.

Having turned Pakistan into its powerful military jumping-off ground in South-West Asia, Washington could launch a large-scale destabilization campaign against India, Afghanistan, South Yemen and Iran in order to obtain a stranglehold on the Persian Gulf Arabs as well as on all nations pressing for a demilitarization of the Indian Ocean.

Meanwhile, in sending its high-ranking emissary to the Middle East the Reagan administration has, to all appearances, given Tel Aviv the go-ahead to stage yet another crime against the Arabs. Should the blood start flowing soon again in that area, the culprits are evident for all to see.

ded planes and managed his duties superbly.

Isn't it a bit late?

One Najm al-Khina has asked the Kuwait Public Health Minister whether it would be any good to marry for the eighth time. The Minister gave a negative reply to Najm al-Khina because he has more than 20 wives and daughters from previous marriages and, more importantly, because of his fairly advanced age — he took part in World War I. 124-year-old Najm al-Khina, the country's oldest citizen, does not feel his age, the secret of which he puts down to being a "concentrated vegetable".



A mistress in the sky! Wrong! Just the originally painted wall in downtown Paris.

Photo ADN-TASS

The large Samatov family



Several Soviet languages are spoken in the Samatov family in Uzbekistan, a Soviet Central Asian Republic — Khamit and Sanobar Samatov have 19 children, and over 60 grand and great-grandchildren of various nationalities.

While fording the Dnieper in a critical World War II operation in the autumn of 1943, Khamit Samatov was severely wounded. Though local Ukrainians brought him back to life, his combat days were over and he returned to his native town an invalid. He noticed an orphan boy at the station and took him home to his parents' house, saying: Let him live with us, and we'll call him Kuchkar. Later he brought home a Russian boy Vanya, a Ukrainian Donat, a Byelorussian Zhenya, a Tatar Kerim, and a Jewish girl Liza, nearly all of whom were war orphans.

Khamit's young wife Sanobar thus found herself mother to 13 children of various nationalities. These were later joined by the Samatovs' own six children. The orphans received all the warmth and care they needed in that ordinary Uzbek family. Though they are now grown-ups and live in various parts of the country, they still fondly remember their Uzbek home.

Grandpa Khamit with his grandchildren.

Round the Soviet Union

AT THE MATENADARAN, A REPOSITORY OF EARLY MANUSCRIPTS IN YEREVAN, CAPITAL OF ARMENIA, WORK HAS BEGUN ON A SCI-FI BOOK SERIES IN ARMENIAN, RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH. It will make use of over 15,000 unique manuscripts in early Armenian, early Greek, early Slavonic, Arabic and other languages. The first book will deal with early medicine.

ARCHITECTS FROM ACROSS THE COUNTRY RECENTLY MET IN NAVOI TO DISCUSS TOWN PLANNING IN DESERTS WITH RICH MINERAL DEPOSITS. They made a special study of the situation in this Uzbek city of chemical engineers and metallurgists. Though Navoi stands in the middle of the desert, it is quite suited to human habitation, as it was built of blocks specially shaped to keep out the grid winds, a fact which earned its designers an award from the International Architects Union.

ESTONIAN GEOLOGISTS, ECONOMISTS AND CONSERVATIONISTS HAVE POOLED THEIR EFFORTS TO DRAW UP A MAP OF PEAT BOGS AND MARSHY AREAS IN THAT BALTIC REPUBLIC. They have mapped the most promising areas for the extraction of peat, and for building water protection reserves. Every year, the republic is increasing the use of peat and subterranean waters. More than a million hectares of land have been reclaimed for use in agriculture. Specialists' recommendations will help preserve the balance in nature.

FULLY MECHANIZED PORT

A new container terminal capable of handling up to 800,000 tonnes of cargo a year has reached its design capacity in the port of the Latvian capital, Riga.

The port is equipped with powerful automatic control-

led container reloaders which have completely replaced manual labour. The daily capacity of each of these reloaders is up to 360 containers. Companies from Finland, Sweden and other European countries took part in

equipping the new terminal on a compensation basis. The Finnish firm Kone delivered six container reloaders. Finnish specialists took part in their assembly and adjustment.

From the point of view of technical equipment, the Riga port is on a par with the world's best harbours. About 9 per cent of all cargo moved in or out of here is handled with the help of mechanized controlled equipment.

OIL PROSPECTS

Oil and gas prospects at Zardob have been greatly enhanced by the discovery by Soviet Azerbaijan geologists of a new field. The almost 4,000 m deep well has yielded nearly 60 tonnes in one day.

It had been drilled under difficult conditions with the pressure difference between the strata creating a danger of gas blowouts. But the oilmen have

tackled this and a number of other difficulties successfully. The new underground stratum lies closer to the surface than all the other Zardob wells now in operation. High pressure in the strata will enable the oilmen to use the cheapest method—gushing.

Four more prospecting wells are now being drilled in this field.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

OUTLOOK FOR SPACE POWER-GENERATING

The energy problem, the principles of a cost-saving transformation of solar energy into electricity, and its transmission over large distances should occupy one of the central places in long-term outer space programmes, believes Academician Vasily Mishin. An article by the Academician has been published in the KOMMUNIST journal.

The history of Soviet cosmonautics is a convincing proof that topical items in science and technology originate and develop in accordance with the vital requirements of mankind, Vasily Mishin stresses.

An important advantage of the projects for transforming solar energy into electricity, in the Academician's opinion, is not only the preservation of the resources of the earth and of normal conditions for human life, but also the opportunity of creating a new outer space energy-consuming production. Such productions exist, but they will be tremendously advanced in the future.

On top of that, there are no fundamental difficulties in outer space for the transmission over large distances of concentrated energy streams to supply electricity for spacecent without power-generating systems of their own. This is one of the ways of creating a new class of cost-saving electric rocket space transport vehicles, Academician Mishin believes.

The principles of the transformation of energy by means of solar batteries, which are discussed in the foreign press, are, in Academician Mishin's opinion, far from being the only answer to the problem.

More promising will, perhaps, be the use of thin mirror concentrators of solar energy and thermoelectric transformers. Such systems will make it possible to reduce many times the volume of cargo carried into orbit. Power-generating sets with an aggregate generating capacity equal to those of oil the USSR's hydro-

power stations in 1985 will be put into orbit by means of 12-15 launchings of a booster rocket with a pay load of 120-150 tonnes.

RESORTS FOR EVERYONE

The summer resort season is about to start in the USSR. 1,700 million roubles of the state social insurance budget have been allocated to be spent on recreation and medical treatment at resorts for factory and office workers and children in 1983. This is the largest amount to be spent in this way to date. There will also be a record number of people — about 9 million 800 thousand factory and office workers and pensioners — spending their vacation at rest homes and at ordinary and family-type resorts — all belonging to the trade unions. The above information is given in IZVESTIA by Ivan Kozlov, Chairman of the Central Council for Trade Union Resorts. As to medical resorts, he writes, they are characterized by their ever growing specialization. Each of them has a clearly defined medical profile and consists of several departments. There are 60 departments in sanatoriums specializing in cardiology, for example, for people convalescing from heart attacks. Treatment at the sanatoriums is free and patients continue to receive their monthly average salaries. Most people who stay at resorts do so at a discount of 60 per cent of the cost. Twenty per cent of patients at medical resorts and ten per cent at vacationers at ordinary resorts stay there free of charge.

UNIFIED INFORMATION SYSTEM

Statistics show that the volume of information used in the USSR is equivalent to 25 million 500-page volumes. About 60 million written documents are issued annually in the country. By the end of this decade, according to estimates, there will be a two to threefold increase in the volume of information used in planning and management, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. This is why a change is now under way affecting the entire system of data collection, processing and storage. Computer-based automatic control systems are

the only possible technological means here. Of course, a necessary prerequisite for this is improvement of economic modeling and of methods of book-keeping calculation.

In the current five-year plan period, stresses the paper, it is planned to integrate computer management systems into a single national management information system. Central state control agencies will be given priority, to be followed by computer management systems in industries, amalgamations and large organizations. As is emphasized by the newspaper, this is not a "superstructure" or a new managerial organ. It is a mechanism which provides for the coordinated operation of many management information systems.

A NEW RESERVE IN THE DESERT

A 35,000-hectare reserve has been set up in the heart of the Karakum Desert in Soviet Central Asia. The reasons for its establishment are described by the newspaper PRAVDA.

The main aim is to preserve nature in its pristine state, to preserve the copices of black and white silts, to preserve the shifting sands, the silky white dunes, and high sand dunes. Another purpose is to protect the plants and animals which have adapted themselves to life in the desert where "one can find such rare plants as eremurus and frit. The abundant fauna includes ordinary tarantulas, five varieties of scorpions, and ten types of phalanx tarantulas, as well as a rattlesnake, whose poison is 15 times as potent as a rattlesnake's. There are at least a thousand types of insects living here.

The new reserve is to become a splendid scientific base, stresses the newspaper. It will provide surroundings for students, enabling them to study and learn to develop desert territories for international scientific aims of the research by Soviet specialists in harmony with man and nature after having thoroughly studied life in the desert as well as typical and "harmful" specimens of flora and fauna.

Places to visit

'Mother - Georgia' monument in Tbilisi



One can see the gigantic "Mother-Georgia" monument from any part of Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia. With a bowl held aloft in one hand and a sword in the other, the statue symbolizes hospitality for friends and revenge on enemies who dare attack the homeland.

It was erected to mark Georgia's 1,500th anniversary. Originally made of wood, it was later cast in aluminum and represents the first success of Tbilisi Art Academy graduate sculptor Ilgizid Amashukeli, who is now famous. Among his other works are monuments to the 5th century Isar and army leader Vakh-tang Gorgasali, who founded Georgia, to the outstanding self-taught artist Piromanashvili, and others.

A MEMORIAL ROCK

A rock with a remarkable fate has been placed under state protection in the foothills of the Terek Range in the Checheno-Ingush Autonomous Republic (Northern Caucasus).

Local nature and folklore specialists have established that there was a guard outpost there in the mid-19th century. A young civilian once went there — he was later to become the illustrious writer Leo Tolstoy. He arrived there with his brother Nikolai, an artillery officer, who had rejoined his detachment after leave.

In mixing with the locals, Tolstoy met a young man called Sado Khasuliyev, whom he once mentioned in his diary: "Sado

has just arrived... I am very glad to see him".

They climbed the ridge together on many occasions, and enjoyed a magnificent view of the snowy peaks of the Greater Caucasus. They had long talks there, as Tolstoy took lively interest in the mountaineers' customs and lore.

These meetings were immortalized in an inscription chiselled in the rock.

The special new route commemorating Leo Tolstoy's stay in the Caucasus passes through the beautiful area of the Terek Range, which, along with the "memorial" rock, has also been placed under state protection.

UNDERGROUND RIVERS OF DESERTS

Long ago the sun-baked rocks of the high-altitude Kyrgyz plateau in Uzbekistan were the main water source for residents of the local valleys, who for many centuries now have tried to learn about sources of the water in that waterless place.

A group of speleologists have completed their research into the plateau's natural hollows, and come up with the answer. The plateau is built out of lime which, it appears, was cut through by magma gushing from the earth bowels 250,000,000

years ago. Multiple cracks developed in the rock creating good conditions for snow and rain water to seep through. Gradually they formed into wells, many of them up to 40 metres across.

Today the plateau is a vast water reservoir with underground rivers and lakes. Scientists have found nearly 60 shafts there and more than 300 karst craters and hollows. The large Sarykyl Lake also lies underground.

ARCHITECT WHOSE CREDO WAS TO SERVE MANKIND

In Moscow, an exhibition dedicated to the work of the Soviet architect, Anatoly Samolov, has opened at the Shchusev Museum of Architecture. It is to commemorate the centenary since the birth of the founder of Soviet industrial architecture. On view are original drawings, sketches and etchings, as well as research work and documents.

Samolov was responsible for a number of industrial projects which played an important role in the restoration of the country during the first years of Soviet power. They include a glass factory in the Ukraine, factories and plants in Perm, in the Urals, and in Bryansk (Western Russia), plus many others. Samolov also did the designs for many civil engineering projects: combining houses and convenience with an attractive appearance at the minimum of cost, workers' towns in Azerbaijan (Tiflis, Caucasus) and the cooperative

houses in Zachatysky Pereulok (now, 13, Dmitriyevsky St) and at 4, Svirnev Vozvash, in Moscow, are also his work. Muscovites and tourists in Moscow know well the Institute of Research building on Prospekt Kalinina. It was built by the architect in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Samolov's talents revealed themselves to the full in his design for the Nauka sanatorium in Sochi, on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus (1935-1951), now the "Intourist" Hotel. Samolov's architectural credo — to serve mankind — is reflected in the compact corridor-free layout of the building and in the organic way in which nature has been integrated into its composition.

For over thirty years Samolov, a Professor and Dr Sc (Architecture), taught at architectural and construction institutes in Leningrad and Moscow.

Science and technology

ALL ABOUT VOLCANOES

The Bezmyonny volcano in Kamchatka has less than a century left to erupt before it will then lay dormant for a thousand years. This conclusion was made by researchers at the Institute of Volcanology (Far Eastern Scientific Centre, USSR Academy of Sciences). The deposits left at the base after eruptions over thousands of years have helped scientists arrive at this accurate forecast. This "layered cake" traces the volcano's formation, active periods, and scale of eruption.

The volcano is just one of the ten active volcanoes on the peninsula to be studied by the researchers. They used a revolutionary method of porous deposit analysis as well as radio carbon sounding. The scientists used the coal, timber, and soil hidden in the volcano's depths to date the eruptions.

Using this technique, scientists were able to trace volcanic activity over the last 10,000 years in the vast Tolbachik zone.

EVOLUTION OF CRYSTALS

Soviet and Bulgarian scientists studying the evolution of crystals have made a major discovery. They have detected a regularity which explains how nature gives facets to crystalline matter.

The crystals can assume the shape of a prism, a pyramid or a needle. For many years, these regular shapes baffled scientists who were at a loss for a satisfactory explanation. A joint effort by scientists from the two countries has shown that the irregularity in the shape of crystals has a pattern. They have examined several hundred thousand samples of minerals from deposits in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East.

It has been established that crystals change in the process of growth. The reason is that crystals emerge from solutions or melts. The temperature of the liquids and the composition of impurities in them change constantly over thousands of years. At its inception, fluorite, for instance, assumes an octagonal shape, then becomes a dihedron and its final shape is hexagonal.

The discovery by the Soviet geologists is important for fundamental and applied sciences. It has set a new direction in mineralogy — the study of evolution in the shape and properties of crystals in space and time. On the basis of this, methods

have been devised to search for and evaluate the deposits of quartz, gold, tin, mercury, and ores of rare metals.

SPRAY VACCINE

An effective system of animal health protection, based on a generator of electric aerosols, has been proposed by Estonian scientists. It includes a small-size installation which purifies, disinfects and saturates the air where animals are kept with a medicinal vaccine thereby preventing outbreaks of diseases. Thorough tests have shown that when sprayed in the air for animals to breathe the medicine produces better results than conventional methods. This makes medical preparations more efficient, reduces the amount of medicine required, and makes life easier for cattle-breeters.

A VIBRATION DRILL FOR THE URALS

More than seventy mineral deposits have been discovered in the Urals in the last few years by prospectors who used the vibration drilling method. Experience has shown that this method is extremely efficient for digging shallow shafts in soft and loose soils. The vibration drilling has reduced by more than twenty years the time on prospecting for deposits especially those raw materials used in construction.

The experience in vibration drilling is now being taken up in other parts of the country. It has been examined and approved by delegates at a CMEA scientific and technical conference.

OF INTEREST

Like clockwork

You can well imagine the amazement of driver A. Shurukhin, from the Kalinin farm in the Volgograd Region, when he landed an electronic watch instead of a fish on an angling expedition.

Surprisingly, the watch, in ideal condition, was keeping accurate time.

It turned out later that its owner, machine operator Ye. Shevtsov, had dropped it in the pond ten days before. Manufactured at the 1st Moscow Watch Plant, it passed the underwater test with flying colours.

VIEWPOINT

USSR power industry: problems, research and solutions

Boris TSVETKOV, head of section, Economic Research Institute attached to the State Planning Committee of the USSR

The strategy for the further development of the fuel-and-energy complex has long since become an object of serious attention in this country's economic programme. The aim is to minimize losses in the fuel-and-energy resources and to ensure their more economical use. For a number of years now this country has occupied first place in the world in terms of overall fuel extraction and second place in the production of electric power.

This year we will produce 1,405,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy; 619 million tonnes of oil; 529,000 million cubic metres of gas and 723 million tonnes of coal. This will suffice not only for domestic consumption, but also deliveries to countries in the socialist community and for trade with the capitalist world.

To squander any wealth is unwise, no matter how great are its stocks. It is worth considering the following figures: an annual saving all over this country of only one per cent of energy resources would amount to over 20 million tonnes of fuel equivalent, costing about 300 million dollars on the world market. The need for an energy saving policy is also necessitated by higher production costs for oil and gas, with fields moving further and further into Siberia and to worse geological conditions, while transportation distances become longer.

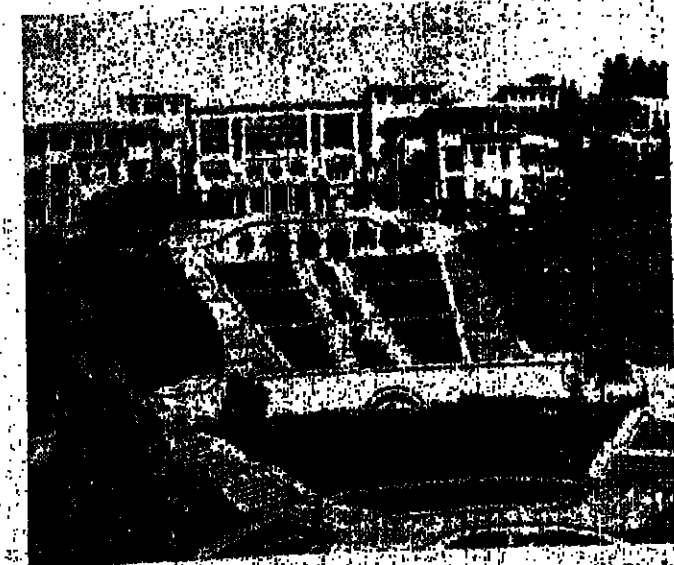
The flow of fuel and energy resources from Siberia to the European part of this country has grown by over six times during the past decade, between 1971 and 1981.

Fuel saving in electric power production will be implemented through improvements to its pattern. This year, for example, two-thirds of the growth in electric power production is planned for atomic and hydroelectric stations. The introduction of large-scale turbogenerators and higher performance of power production equipment will facilitate reduction in specific fuel consumption at thermal stations.

Higher voltage in transmission lines and other technological and structural changes will reduce energy losses in transmission. Savings may also be achieved through the extraction of oil and gas deposits.

Finally, the consumer also has a great potential for reducing electric power consumption. The examination of ready enterprises has revealed that the consumption of energy resources can be reduced by 10 to 15 per cent without any damage to production or productivity. There are persuasive calculations to show that it is twice as cheap to reduce power consumption at plants and factories as it is to produce the equivalent amount of fuel.

The implementation of all the measures planned will allow more than 200 million tonnes of fuel equivalent to be saved in 1990 (by comparison, in 1980). As a result, the national income will become 3 per cent less energy intensive.



In the photo: the Nauka (Science) sanatorium at Sochi on the Black Sea coast, designed by A. Samolov.

